16: Gt. Britain, H.O.--501 (no date) 1933 Woleaians
116, 133 Aurupik

"In 1921, the Japanese vessel Matsuye, when 3 1/2 miles south-south-eastward of Eauripik, experienced a current setting north-north-west at a rate of about one knot, which appeared to be caused by the direction of the wind.

In September, 1926, the Japanese warship Manshū found no current in a position about 6 miles southward of the same island."

16: Gt. Britain, H.O. --501 (no date) 1933 Woleaians
116, 133 Aurupik

"Eauripik or Kama islands, about 180 miles south-eastward of the Sorol islands, lie on the reef of an atoll which is generally low and steep-to. With light south-westerly winds there are usually breakers on the northern side of the atoll, but not on the southern side.

All the islets, with the exception of Edarepe, at the western end of the atoll, which is awash at high water, are covered with coconut palms. There is a jetty on the southern side of Eauripik which a boat can reach at high water.

There is no passage into the lagoon, but boats can cross the reef at high water."

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116, 131 Woleai

"Woleai or Anangai islands lie about 60 miles north-eastward of the Eauripik islands. The atoll, the southern side of which is mostly submerged, is divided into two lagoons by a ridge of reefs extending south-eastward from Tagaulap island (Lat. 7° 22' N., Long. 143° 53' E.). West lagoon is wide and generally deep, but with scattered shoals; as the entrance to it is shallow, large vessels cannot enter it. Both lagoons are open to the south, and during the south-west monsoon a swell sets in. A sand cay lies on the reef, on the southern side of the atoll, nearly 1 1/2 miles southward of Tagaulap island.

All the islands are covered with coconut palms and other trees. Motogozu islet, on the south-western side of East lagoon and nearly one mile westward of the southern point of Raur island, the south-easternmost island of the group, is low and formed of sand and gravel.

There are two white houses on the south-western side of Woleai island, the north-easternmost island of the group, but they are not conspicuous. There are two wooden piers in the middle of the southern side of Mariaon island, situated about 4 cables westward of Woleai island; the northern pier is weak. There is also a pier at the southern extremity of the island."

16: Gt. Britain, H.O. --501 (no date) 1933
116, 161

Woleaians
Aurupik

"In 1930, there were 113 inhabitants."

16: Gt. Britain, H.O. --501 (no date) 1933 Woleaians
116, 161 Woleai

"In 1930, there were 539 inhabitants in the group."

16: Gt. Britain, H.O. --501-502 (no date) 1933 Woleaians-1
116, 131, 504 Woleai

"Entrance Channels. --Raur channel, leading into the southern end of East lagoon, is about 2 1/4 cables wide between the reef extending south-westward from the southern end of Raur island and the reef surrounding Motogozu islet, and has depths of from 10 to 25 fathoms (18^m3 to 45^m7) in the fairway, but the depths may be less in the approach.

[502]West channel, on the south-western side of West lagoon, close south-eastward of Falulap islet, has a 3 1/2-fathom (6^m4) patch in the fairway.

North channel, on the north-eastern side of West lagoon, between Farailes island and Jalangigereil is land, south-eastward of it, is about a cable wide between the reefs on either side, and has depths of from about 3 to 7 fathoms (5^m5 to 12^m8).

There is a passage between the reefs extending from the eastern end of Tagaulap and the southern end of Mariaon island, but it is narrow, and as the tidal streams in it are strong it is unsuitable except for small craft.

Shoals. --There are numerous shoals in West lagoon, which can best be seen on the chart. In east lagoon there is a shoal ridge, with depths of from one to 6 fathoms (1^m8 to 11^m0), situated about 8 cables south-eastward of Mariaon island. There is a 2-fathom (3^m7) patch about 2 3/4 cables south-westward of the south-western extremity of the ridge, and another 2-fathom (3^m7) patch situated 3 1/4 cables northward of the southern extremity of Raur island.

Anchorages. --Large vessels may obtain anchorage in East lagoon, in depths of from 15 to 20 fathoms (27^m4 to 36^m6), fine sand, with good shelter about 4 1/2 cables

16: Gt. Britain, H.O. --501-502 (no date) 1933 Woleaians-2
116, 131, 504 Woleai

westward of the northern part of Raur island.

Small vessels may obtain anchorage during the south-west monsoon off the south-eastern side of Mariaon island, and also off the northern side of Tagaulap island (Lat. 7° 22' N., Long. 143° 53' E.)."

16; Gt. Britain, H.O. --502 (no date) 1933 Woleaians
116, 133, 504 Ifalik

"Ifalik islands, about 30 miles eastward of Woleai island, lie on the eastern and southern part of the reef forming the atoll. Flarik and Flalap islands, on the eastern side of the atoll, are covered with coconut palms; Ella island has a few coconut palms showing above the other trees.

There is a narrow and shallow boat-passage between the reefs extending from Flalap and Ella islands. There are two piers on the western side of Flarik island, at the southern end, which can easily be reached."

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116, 161 Ifalik

"In 1930, there were 305 inhabitants of the group who are peaceful on the whole, and some of them understand English."

16: Gt. Britain, H.O.--502-503 (no date) 1933 Woleaians
116, 131, 175 Ifalik

"Ulloa reef, over which there is a depth of 9 3/4 fathoms (17^m8), was discovered in 1894 by the Spanish man-of-war Don Antonio de Ulloa; it lies about 20 miles south-westward of the Ifalik islands, and about a mile westward of the reef is another, with a depth of about 12 fathoms (21^m9) over it.

Gamen reef, over the south-western end of which there is a depth of about 2 3/4 fathoms (5^m0), was discovered in 1885, by the Swedish barque Gamen; it lies from 9 to 21 miles north-eastward of Ifalik islands. The reef, is from 2 to 4 miles wide, and has depths of from 2 3/4 to 13 1/2 fathoms (5^m0 to 24^m1) over it, with over 100 fathoms (182^m9) close-to.

Ianthe shoal, over which there is a depth of 3 3/4 fathoms (6^m9), was discovered in 1845 by the American ship Ianthe; it lies about 100 miles south-eastward of Ifalik islands, and is about 1 3/4 miles [503] long east and west, and three-quarters of a mile wide. About 5 1/2 miles westward of Ianthe shoal is a shoal with a depth of 3 fathoms (5^m5) over it, which is much discolored and plainly visible. Between these two shoals there are two 7-fathom (12^m8) patches."

16: Gt. Britain, H. O. --503
116, 161

(no date) 1933

Woleaians
Faraulep

"In 1930, Faraulep and Pigue islets had a total population of 155 including 10 Japanese. Eate islet, the southermost islet, was uninhabited."

16: Gt. Britain, H.O.--503 (no date) 1933 Woleaians
116, 131, 136, 161 Gaferut

"Gaferut island, about 60 miles north-eastward of Faraulep islet (Lat. 8° 36' N., Long. 144° 33' E.), is low, wooded, and surrounded by a fringing reef, which extends about 3 cables north-westward from its northern extremity, and about 2 1/2 cables south-south-westward from its southern extremity. The island, which is 65 feet (19m8) high to the tops of the trees, is uninhabited. Numerous booby gannets, which are similar to seagulls, inhabit the island."

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116, 131, 175 Faraulep

"Faraulep islands, about 80 miles northward of Ifalik islands, consist of three islets on a circular reef forming an atoll, the largest of which is Faraulep islet, 78 feet (23^m8) high; they lie on the northern and eastern sides of the reef of an atoll and are covered with coconut palms and other trees.

There are three passages into the lagoon on the southern side of the atoll, all narrow and unsuitable for large vessels to pass through but boats may enter the lagoon and obtain a landing on any of the islets.

....There are many turtles in the vicinity of this group.

Earl Dalhousie bank, with depths of from 14 to 25 fathoms (25^m6 to 45^m7) over it, lies about 56 miles north-north-eastward of Ifalik islands. Tarang bank, over which there are depths of from 14 to 25 fathoms (25^m6 to 45^m7), was discovered by the schooner Tarang in 1910; it lies with its shoalest part, which is near the middle of the bank, about 83 miles north-north-eastward of Ifalik islands. Between Earl Dalhousie bank and Tarang bank is Akashi shō, a bank with a depth of 14 fathoms (25^m6) over it."

16: Gt. Britain, H.O.--503 (no date) 1933 Woleaians
116, 131 Olimarao

"Olimarao island lies on the northern side of the reef forming an atoll, about 95 miles south-south-eastward of Gaferut island; it is covered with coconut palms and other trees; all round the island the bottom shelves and it is unsuitable for landing.

On Falifi, at the western extremity of the atoll, trees grow luxuriantly, but there are no coconut palms.

The atoll has no permanent inhabitants, but is occasionally visited by natives from Elato.

There are shallow depths on the north-western side of the atoll, where there are always breakers on the reef, and there is no passage into the lagoon. On the southern side there are two shoal passages, the eastern of which is half a mile wide and the western about 3 cables. It is reported that the depths in the lagoon are even, and there appear to be no dangers."

16: Gt. Britain, H.O. --503 (no date) 1933 Woleaians
116, 161 Olimarao

"The atoll has no permanent inhabitants, but is occasionally visited by natives from Elato."

16: Gt. Britain, H.O.--504 (no date) 1933 Woleaians
116, 131 Elato

"Elato islands, about 20 miles south-eastward of Olimarao island, consist of two atolls. On the northern are four islets, the largest of which is Elato, at the northern end; it is 101 feet (30^m8) high to the tops of the trees, and sandy.

On the eastern side of the atoll, about a mile south-westward of Elato islet there is an entrance into the lagoon about half a cable wide, with depths of from 5 to 6 fathoms (9^m1 to 11^m0).

In February, 1862, H.M.S. Sphinx entered the lagoon and anchored in a depth of 11 fathoms (20^m1) about half a mile southward of the western point of Elato islet.

Landing can be made on a sandy beach on the south-western side of Elato islet...

The southern atoll, on the south-eastern side of which are Toas and Ulor islets, is separated from the northern atoll by a passage about 1 1/4 miles wide. Both islets are wooded.

There is a narrow passage through the reef about 2 cables northward of Toas islet, which, except for small craft, is difficult to navigate."

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116, 161 Elato

"In 1930, there were 72 inhabitants [MR: on Elato]."

16: Gt. Britain, H.O.--504 (no date) 1933 Woleaians
116, 131 Lamotrek

"Orairuguron bank, over which there is a depth of 21 fathoms (38^{m}4), lies about 10 miles southward of Toas islet."

16: Gt. Britain, H.O. --504 (no date) 1933 Woleaians
116, 133, 504 Lamotrek

"Lamotrek islands, about 5 miles eastward of Elato islands, consist of three wooded islets on a triangular atoll. Lamotrek islet, 107 feet ($32^{m}6$) high to the tops of the trees, lies at the eastern extremity of the atoll.

The passage about three-quarters of a mile southward of Pugue islet, the northernmost islet, is the widest and best of those leading into the lagoon, but during the north-east trade a heavy sea sets into the lagoon and caution is necessary. There is a passage about 2 cables wide, nearly in the middle of the southern side of the atoll; its position is difficult to detect, but it is a good passage when the north-east wind is strong. The next passage westward is about 1 1/2 cables wide; all the other passages are narrow.

Anchorage may be obtained on the western side of Lamotrek islet (Lat. 7°28'N., Long. 146° 24'E.), sheltered from north-easterly winds, but it is reported that during westerly winds the sea becomes rather rough. Landing can be made on a sandy beach on the western side of Lamotrek islet."

16: Gt. Britain, H.O. --504 (no date) 1933 Woleaians
116, 161 Lamotrek

"In 1930, there were 165 inhabitants on Lamotrek islet, including one Japanese. Pugue and Falaite islets were uninhabited."

16: Gt. Britain, H.O.--505 (no date) 1933 Woleaians
116, 131 West Fayu

"West Fayu island is densely wooded, and lies about 46 miles north-north-westward of Satawal islands. Reefs extend eastward, westward, and southward from it; that extending westward curves round and running eastward forms a lagoon with the reef which extends southward. There is a passage half a mile wide between the extremities of these two reefs, but the navigable channel is much reduced by a shoal, with depths of from one to 2 1/4 fathoms (1^m8 to 4^m1) over it.

There are general depths of from 16 to 21 fathoms (29^m3 to 38^m4) in the lagoon, but there is a reef, with a depth of 2 fathoms (3^m7) over it, nearly in the middle of it.

Landing can be made near the southern extremity of the island."

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116, 161 West Fayu

"The island is uninhabited, but natives from Satawal visit it occasionally."

16: Gt. Britain, H.O.--505 (no date) 1933 Woleaians
116, 131 West Fayu

"Oraitilipu bank, over which there is a depth of 8 3/4 fathoms ($16^{m}0$) at its south-eastern extremity, lies about 32 miles eastward of West Fayu island. It extends for about 4 1/2 miles north-west and south-east. The depth immediately round the bank is over 100 fathoms ($182^{m}9$)."